

computer” as suggested in the Office Action. Further amendment to claim 30 has been made to provide additional clarity. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the objection to claim 30 and claim 31 which depends therefrom be withdrawn. Claims 30 and 31 are now allowable.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 1-29¹ and 77-79 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Persidsky (U.S. ‘666) in view of Metroka et al (U.S. ‘645, hereinafter “Metroka”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, all of the claimed limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Persidsky and Metroka fails to teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations. For example, the combination fails to teach or suggest “...using said movement data to provide a mode response selected from a multiplicity of stored possible modes, at least some of which define selection for display of a further one of the pages from the multiplicity of pages, the further one of the pages being adjacent to a previously selected page being currently displayed,” as required by independent claim 1 and its dependents.

With respect to the above limitation, the Office Action states “Contrary to applicant’s arguments, these limitations were addressed in the previous Office

¹ Claim 8 was canceled in the Amendment filed September 24, 2001.

Action and the rejection has met the prima facie case of obviousness.” Applicant has reviewed the previous Office Action of October 16, 2002 and respectfully disagrees that these limitations were addressed or that the rejection has met the prima facie case of obviousness. For example, page 4, lines 3-6 of the (previous) Office Action dated October 16, 2002 states “Persidsky does not teach a processing means providing a mode response selected from a multiplicity of stored possible modes Metroka et al teach a display 106 announced with a synthesized voice or displayed and announced (see abstract and Fig. 1).” The previous Office Action therefore apparently admits that Persidsky does not teach the above claimed limitations. Applicant fails to see how Metroka remedies this deficiency of Persidsky. In particular, while the abstract and Fig. 1 of Metroka discloses a single-line display 106, Metroka fails to disclose using movement data to provide a mode response for selection for display of a further one of the pages from a multiplicity of pages, the further one of the pages being adjacent to the previously selected page being currently displayed.

While Persidsky discloses a pen computer which is capable of collecting and recording data representative of handwritten movement of the pen, movement data is not used in a manner required by claim 1. As noted above, claim 1 requires using movement data to select for display a further page which is adjacent to the currently displayed page. Persidsky fails to disclose this feature. Indeed, Persidsky specifically teaches away from using movement data to select a further page from the page being currently displayed. For example, Persidsky discloses

“...page down buttons 42 and 44, which are used to control which page of image memory is currently displayed in display 24.” (See col. 3, lines 38-40 of Persidsky.) Similarly, col. 6, lines 15-17 of Persidsky discloses “In either write mode, page up and page down buttons 42 and 44 are used to select which page of image memory 22 is currently displayed in display 24.” Accordingly, while the present invention defined by claim 1 uses movement data to select a further page from the page being currently displayed, Persidsky instead discloses pressing page up and page down buttons 42 and 44 to select a page to be displayed in display 24.

Metroka teaches a mobile telephone device (col., 2 lines 41-46) having a single line display for showing a telephone number, name or telephone status (col. 3, lines 1-3). The end cap of the pen-like mobile telephone device has a number of electro-mechanical switches which control power (col. 3, lines 26-34), allow scrolling through a menu (col. 3, lines 54-56) and allow selection of menu items (col. 3, lines 57-60). The scrolling, however, is not an operation that depends upon the orientation or tilt of the pen-like telephone device but is rather a response to individual clicks of end cap rotation.

Even if Persidsky and Metroka were combined as proposed by the Office Action, the combination would therefore not have taught or suggested all of the claimed limitations. Specifically, combining Metroka’s mobile telephone device having a rotary number entry device and Persidsky’s page select buttons 42 and 44 would not have resulted in a processor which uses movement data to select for display a further page adjacent to the page being currently displayed. Both

Persidsky and Metroka disclose utilizing electro-mechanical switches (buttons 42 and 44 in Persidsky and end cap 104 in Metroka) to select information to be displayed. Neither Persidsky nor Metroka teaches or suggests anything other than electro-mechanical switching to select the style or form of the screen output or the position of information to be displayed. In particular, the motion sensing disclosed by Persidsky is used only for sensing writing or drawing motions. Nowhere in Persidsky is there any indication of utilizing a motion sensor in any control function. The control functions disclosed in Persidsky depend upon the selection of electro-mechanical buttons (e.g., buttons 42 and 44). Metroka also only uses electro-mechanical switching for control functions.

Independent claim 12 requires, inter alia, "wherein the processing means is responsive to detected movement data to determine a most likely orientation of the computer display means, the processing means causing the displayed information to be oriented accordingly." This feature is supported by, for example, page 6, line 26 to page 7, line 2 of the specification which states, inter alia, "...determination of orientation of alphanumeric or other display information on the screen 5 will be determined from the orientation of the computer itself." In an exemplary embodiment, microcontroller 30 uses position outputs from accelerometers 31, 32 to determine from the orientation of the computer whether the hand-held computer is in the left-hand or right-hand of the user.

As noted above, the self contained pen computer described by Persidsky is capable of collecting and recording data representative of handwritten movement

of the pen. However, this movement is not related in any way to determining the orientation of display 24. Instead of using movement data to determine an orientation of the computer display, Persidsky explicitly teaches using mode button 36. For example, Persidsky discloses “In the preferred embodiment, mode button 36 is used to select whether the pen computer is in right-hand write mode, left-hand write mode....” (See col. 4, lines 55-60). Metroka fails to remedy this deficiency of Persidsky with respect to the invention defined by claim 12 and its dependents.

Claim 15 requires providing signals indicative of a proximity of the computer display screen to a user’s view, and increasing and decreasing the density of displayed information responsive to changes in the relative proximity. Neither Persidsky nor Metroka discloses this feature. That is, neither Persidsky nor Metroka discloses detecting how proximate the computer display screen is to the user’s view, let alone changing the density of the displayed information based on that relative proximity. If the rejection of claim 15 is maintained, Applicant respectfully requests that the next Office Action specifically describe how the combination of Persidsky and Metroka teaches or suggests this claimed feature.

With respect to claims 12 and 15, the Office Action states “The arguments about claims 12 and 15 were also met in the previous action.” Applicant respectfully disagrees. For example, the current Office Action and the previous Office Action of October 16, 2002 fails to provide any detail how the combination of Persidsky and Metroka teaches or suggests providing signals indicative of a

proximity of the computer display screen to a user's view, and increasing and decreasing the density of displayed information responsive to changes in that relative proximity. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the next Office Action provide specific details and/or clarification regarding how the combination of Persidsky and Metroka teaches or suggests the features required by claims 12 and 15.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-7, 9-29 and 77-79 are not "obvious" over Persidsky and Metroka, and respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.

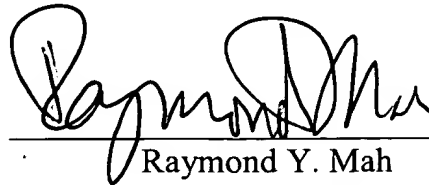
Conclusion:

Applicant believes that this entire application is in condition for allowance and respectfully requests a notice to this effect. If the Examiner has any questions or believes that an interview would further prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

14. (Thrice Amended) A portable computer as in claim 12 further comprising a touch sensitive static potentiometer strip responsive to movement of a user's finger to simulate movement of a potentiometer, the orientation of said potentiometer reflecting the orientation of the displayed information.

30. (Twice Amended) A portable computer comprising:
[said portable computer being housed in] a casing for housing other
components of the portable computer, the casing being shaped to facilitate a user
holding the portable computer as a writing stylus; and
a display screen;
wherein said casing [including] includes a radiused triangular cross-section
along a substantial portion of its length and a flattened section incorporating [a]
the display screen[;], and [wherein the casing includes] an angular shaping
between a forward holding area adapted to rest in the user's fingers and rearward
flattened area holding [a] the display screen the shaping being such as to provide a
natural viewing angle of the incorporated display screen while the casing is held as
a writing stylus.